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TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM IS PROPOSED FOR HENDERSON CO.

The New York plan is Suggested by Which the Officials Could Soon Make the Institution a Self Paying Proposition

Shall Henderson have a county tuberculosis sanatorium?

It looks as if the county will have to face this question before long. Sentiment is unquestionably growing here that something be done to put the matter squarely up to the taxpayers. The idea has long since taken root here, and is just beginning to show itself in a live way.

Of the various methods for handling advanced cases of tuberculosis, it appears now as if the county sanatorium comes nearest to really meeting the needs of the situation. It is not possible for all cases to be sent to the State sanatorium, both for financial reasons and because of the lack of room there. But as the question of securing treatment elsewhere than in the home is one that is ever present, the matter must claim the closest attention of the public until some proper disposition is made of it.

It is not fair to the public, to the patients, or to the patient's family that an advanced case should be permitted to remain uncared for outside of some institution, where every care and precaution is used to make the patient comfortable, and at the same time prevent the spread of this disease. Heretofore the public has been satisfied to pass strict laws for the isolation of white plague victims, or to shun them in daily life. Neither method can ever be effective, hence the growth of the sanatorium idea.

New York state was the first to put the county sanatorium plan into practice. Five years ago a beginning was made, and it has proved so successful that 77 per cent of the population of the state live in counties having sanatoriums for advanced cases. The plan was opposed there, just as it will be elsewhere when started, but results have proved that it is the best and cheapest method of disposing of dangerous cases.

There are two plans followed in securing these institutions. One is that carried out in New York, and other states; the legislature authorizes the county supervisors to submit the question to the voters when a sufficient number of names have been secured by petition. This method has proven by far the best yet tried, and is being adopted over the entire country. There is another way, which was at first tried in New York, but was discarded for various reasons: the citizens of a county drew up a petition and submitted it to the county commissioners asking them to erect and maintain a sanatorium. The referendum method has advantages far too evident to need pointing out.

In North Carolina the county sanatorium method of handling advanced cases is being agitated, and is meeting with favorable results. The pioneer county was New Hanover, where the whole thing has long since been pronounced a success. Forsyth county has recently provided for a county sanatorium. Davidson county is about to take the same step. Durham county has submitted to the county commissioners a petition asking for a sanatorium for advanced cases. Other counties are considering the question, and expect to take some action this year.

When called to his attention, Dr. W. R. Kirk, well-known because of his efforts to obtain modern and humane treatment for tuberculous persons, had the following to say about a county sanatorium:

"I wish it were possible to impress the people of this county with the necessity for taking the lead in this section in the matter of establishing a county sanatorium for the care of advanced cases of tuberculosis. While we have less tuberculosis than some of the larger and less favorably situated counties of the State, still there is always present a sufficient number of advanced cases to make the question a live one. I would not advocate the segregation of all cases, only those who are necessarily a menace to others about them—the advanced cases. They should be intelligently and kindly provided for at least in part at the public expense. I do not believe that the cost would by any means outweigh the benefits, and as an investment I don't see how the people could better spend their money. A sanatorium is not only a hospital for the reception of the sick but it is also an educational center, from which the best methods of sanitation and hygiene are carried into the homes of the very people we are after reaching. I believe that we would see a falling off of the death rate from this disease almost immediately, if the plan were put into execution. I hope the people will give it the proper consideration."

In New York state it was found after trial that the plan of establishing

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ANOTHER PRESBYTERIAN ORPHANAGE OPENS ITS DOORS.

Asheville Presbytery's Home for Children Near Maxwell Farm School.

On December 30, 1915, the Maxwell orphanage located near the Maxwell Farm school, Franklin, N. C., opened its doors to small boys who have no home and no opportunities for receiving an education. The orphanage is conducted by the Presbyterian board of education of Asheville presbytery and is designed to relieve the congestion at the Balfour school, which was founded by the board 12 years ago near Hendersonville. Ten boys have already found a home at the Maxwell institution and others will be taken in from time to time. The Maxwell Farm school has been in successful operation for four or five years; the buildings for the school and orphanage are of concrete with metal roofs and are admirably adapted for the purposes in view by the board.

It will be remembered that 5 years ago Thomas M. Slagle and his wife donated to the Presbyterian board 535 acres of the old Jacob Siler farm near Franklin for the establishment of a farm school for homeless boys. Orphan boys are taught here to be self-reliant, industrious, and at the age of fourteen they are found to be self-supporting in the matter of food and clothes. The management of the school believes that the orphanage and school should be small enough to maintain home life and develop the individuality of the boys who here find a haven from the vicissitudes of a homeless existence.

The training at Balfour and at the Maxwell school includes learning the trade of concrete block-making, the boys mend their own shoes, they produce all the provisions used at the school, cattle are raised and carpentry and painting are taught. Thrift and the value of money are inculcated at the impressionable age, and it is stated that all the orphans have savings bank accounts. The benefactors are of the belief that a farm is an ideal place to train future citizens of a state; that such a curriculum as outlined here briefly gives a good foundation in health and morals.

Where a student shows aptitude for academic studies or a taste for any of the sciences he is encouraged and a place is found for him in some college or university. The girls are taught the fundamentals in home keeping. During the past twelve years the board has cared for 175 orphan children. A feature of the system at Maxwell orphanage is that carrying out the home life idea, girls are associated with boys until the orphans are about 12 years old, so that the boys may have the influence of feminine environment. Reaching that age the girls are taken to the Morrison school for girls four miles northwest of Franklin and the larger boys are transferred to the farm school near the orphanage. In this way a stream of homeless children is constantly flowing in from the world to these three schools, receiving instruction and equipment for life and going out to take their places as useful members of society. Many of them are today teachers, nurses, farmers, mechanics. Instead of leaving their county where they were born they, in most cases, remain to add their part to the enrichment of community life.

A small volume could be written on the activities of the Presbyterian board in school work in the mountains of western North Carolina. Taking little part in the discussions as to whether the mountain children want an education the leaders in this movement have quietly gone to work to offer homes and schools to a class of children that, for one reason or another, are often overlooked by the many agencies that are engaged in the field of social service. An account of this work when it is written in complete form would include a description of what Rev. Dr. R. P. Smith has done as superintendent for the board of education.

For a good part of his life Rev. Dr. Smith has traveled the mountain counties studying the conditions, finding suitable locations for schools and interesting people of means in what he has made his life work. His friends say that he ought to write a book on the western Carolina mountains and the people. —Gazette-News.

Watch the Stretchers. A Hartford millionaire wedded his hospital nurse. It is getting so now that the sure chance for the girl who wants to marry for money is to become a nurse and wait for old money bags to float in on a stretcher. —Houston Post.

MERCHANTS ELECT OFFICERS

An enthusiastic meeting of about twenty merchants was held Wednesday night in the rest room on the second floor of Hunter's building, when the Merchants Association was re-organized.

Charlie Moore was elected president, F. Z. Morris, vice president, A. Homer Hawkins, treasurer and W. Marshall Bridges, secretary. A committee was appointed to assist the secretary in securing new members.

It is the purpose of the association to issue a rating book of the credit of all patrons of local merchants within the next few weeks.

The association has already accomplished some effective work during the past year.

SATURDAY NIGHT CLEANING OF MAIN STREET IS SUGGESTED.

Prominent Merchant Thinks It Would Help the Looks of Things to Use Sweeper at End of Each Week.

"Have you ever noticed the accumulation of dirt on our Main street every Sunday?" asked Sylvester Maxwell, of the firm of Maxwell's Cash Grocery. "Never mind how well the street is cleaned and swept up during the week so much business is done in town on Saturday that the dirt gathers just as if nothing had been done. It is impossible to keep Main street in good Sunday dress unless some measures for cleaning it up some time late on Saturday are adopted."

"I believe if the city would help, the merchants along our chief business thoroughfare would gladly sweep or wash off the side walks the last thing before closing on Saturday nights, leaving conditions in good shape for Sunday. There are lots of old papers, pieces of wood and other trash to be seen all over the sidewalk and in the roadway at the end of every week, and it don't look good to me. Sunday is a favorite day for motorists to come over from neighboring points and take in the town, and they would carry away a lot better impression if Main street was clean and tidy looking."

"Suppose you pass the suggestion on for what it is worth, in the Hustler. May be something will come of it."

A CALL FOR CLOTHING.

If the people of Hendersonville and vicinity who have any clothing they can donate to charitable purposes, will collect it and send, on Friday or Saturday of this week, to the residence of Mr. R. P. Freeze on Washington street, they will be helping in a very appreciable way the work of the Associated Charities as well as the worthy poor whose needs will thus ultimately be supplied.

Any kind of wearing apparel outgrown or cast aside, shoes, bed clothing, in fact anything that either a man, woman or child can use, will be of service; provided of course that it is in a sanitary condition. Any one having articles to give and yet no way to send them will please notify Mrs. Freeze on the above named days. Do not feel that any gift is too small or unworthy, a very small thing sometimes relieves a very acute need.

Signed ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

THE EMPTY HANDS OF THE OLD.

My heart has often gone out to aged people who, after lives of industry, find themselves in their latter years condemned to idleness because there is nothing for them to do. It is a thoroughly mistaken kindness to take all work out of their hands. Beautiful as it may be in poetry for grandfather and grandmother to sit with folded hands in the gloaming awaiting the summons home, these same people would generally be tenfold happier if they had some regular duties, not too strenuous in character, to engage their minds and occupy their energies. Those who come down to the boundary of the years in fullest content a joy to themselves and a comfort to their loved ones are those whose work slackens but does not cease, until the end. They fulfill the description of the psalmist, "They shall still bring forth fruit in old age."

There are tasks in every household that the aged, when in fair health may perform effectively, and they should be allowed to perform them. It is cruel to allow them to sit in the chimney corner in peevish discontent with themselves and their surroundings when, by some useful work, they might find the days filled with interest, and the nights with refreshing sleep. To clean and fill the lamps, to mend the stockings, to arrange the flowers for the table, may not seem a large daily schedule for a vigorous housekeeper but to turn these tasks over to grand-mother may be a means of keeping her both happy and healthy. Encourage grand-father to feel himself still a man of affairs. If he cannot run the automobile he can run the electric vacuum-cleaner to the queen's taste. If he cannot mow the lawn he can superintend the boy who does, and can himself clip around the edges. Let us not take all the work from hands that must soon, at best, lay it all down. No human life wants to rust out.—and School.

KENTUCKY HOME PROSPEROUS

Over 526 registrations in The Kentucky Home hotel since January 1 is the record so far. There is perhaps no hotel with a better reputation in Western North Carolina than The Kentucky Home hotel. Included in this large number of guests were a number of winter tourists passing through enroute for Florida and other southern states.

GIFT FROM MR. MALCOLMSON.

Presents Library With 10 Volumes of Encyclopedia of Commerce and Various Business Forms.

Mr. Geo. Malcolmson has presented the Library with a very valuable set of reference books (10 vols.) in the form of a Cyclopaedia of Commerce, Accountancy, Business Administration, including accounting, auditing, book-keeping, commercial law, business management, administrative and financial organization, banking, advertising, selling, office and factory records, cost keeping, systematizing, etc. It is desired that not only the business men, but also young men and women who are fitting themselves for the business world, will take advantage of these books, for they contain much valuable information and it is arranged in such a concise and practical manner that it is no trouble to find just what one is most interested in.

JACKSON TO ATTEND NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Local Business Man Will Represent His Party in Chicago; Preliminary Plans Now Being Made.

Brownlow Jackson, vice president of the Citizens National bank, and former campaign manager of Congressman J. J. Britt, will represent North Carolina at the National Republican convention which convenes June 7 in Chicago. Mr. Jackson is one of the most prominent Republicans in the state and has been spoken of several times as a desirable state chairman of the executive committee of his party.

The associated press carried the following story in reference to the coming convention:

Preliminary arrangements for the national convention which opens here June 7, were discussed here today by members of the Republican national committee, and a start was made in the 1916 campaign in the middle West. Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican National Committee, speaking at a luncheon at the Hamilton club, outlined the party campaign plans and sharply criticized the Democratic party and the policies of the administration. Plans to increase the seating capacity of the hall by nearly a thousand were approved. Four years ago, 11,200 seats were arranged.

Various members of the sub-committee on convention arrangements without making a positive statement let it be known that there was a disposition to go to an extreme in the selection of a harmony candidate provided only that Colonel Roosevelt would not be made the nominee.

MOTHER DIES SUDDENLY.

The Misses M. D. and Laura Peden were called to Laurinburg on Monday of this week on account of the death of their mother, which occurred sometime in the night before. The end came suddenly, and was wholly unexpected. The sympathy of the entire community goes out to the bereaved ones.

Perhaps you do not pay an income tax—but you are sure to pay an expenditure-tax on many a purchase if you fail to study the ads.

Read Our
Great Offer
on Page Two
Five Papers
a Week
A Money Value that
You Cannot Afford
to Turn Down

A FEW CITIZENS ARE FIGHTING PROPOSED WATER BOND ISSUE

Majority of Commissioners are in Favor of New System—
Most Everybody Admits City Needs
More Water

BAPTISTS TO PULL FOR A MILLION NEW MEMBERS.

Radical Project of Definite Five-Year Program for the Denomination; Methods of Advance.

The present winter is revealing several new and large and organized projects by the leading denominational bodies. While church unity is still acceptable as a goal, yet there is no denying their own identity and efficiency. This may be called an era of intelligent denominationalism.

None of these denominational projects is more ambitious or comprehensive or definite than that of the Northern Baptist Convention, which it calls its "Five Year Program." This was adopted last year at the Convention in Los Angeles, but its impact was not really felt by the churches until the present winter. It takes months to get the full denominational machinery in operation, to quicken the interest of the last member of the smallest church in this widespread Baptist body.

The program has furnished the keynote for a multitude of denominational meetings, big and little, and the signs are that this will be increasingly the case.

Baptist sessions of the Laymen's Missionary Campaign meetings will have a definite objective to present to the men.

As categorically outlined, "The Five Year Program" includes:

- "1. A million additions to our churches by baptism.
- "2. A missionary force of 5,000 men and women in America and the non-Christian world.
- "3. Two million dollars of endowment for the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board.
- "4. Twenty-five student pastors in universities, one thousand Baptist students in theological seminaries, fifteen thousand students in colleges and universities and six million dollars for additional educational endowment and equipment at home and abroad.
- "5. An annual income of six million dollars for missions and benevolence."

A Ringing Note.

The genius of one man may be traced in this project and its literature. This man is Dr. Shailer Mathews, dean of Chicago University, president of the Northern Baptist Convention and president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Only his pen could have written this ringing prelude to the program.

"This call of the hour is for a constructive, cumulative program of advance so large and so compelling as to arrest attention, unify our forces and activities, challenge our men of large resources and stir our whole people with a splendid enthusiasm for the Kingdom of God."

"The objective of this program should be the development of every Church into an evangelistic and social force in its community and a resultant mighty impact of our denominational life upon the Nation and the world."

Tying up the Churches.

A national committee of which Dr. John M. Moore, 23 East 26 street, New York, is the secretary, is at work directing the prosecution of "The Five Year Program." Already it has been definitely related to all the boards and other agencies of the denomination, and the output of literature has been voluminous and effective. The Baptists, by the way, have long shown a skill in the use of printed matter that is scarcely matched by any other denomination.

The local congregation is the unit of all the plans and the first work is to tie it up closely to the denomination. The old-fashioned individualism of Baptist Churches is passing along with that of the Congregational churches. Both bodies have been steadily working toward greater denominational centralization.

"The Five Year Program" is not a brilliant generalization. It works out into a series of definite objectives and instructions for every individual church. The larger goals are apportioned so that each congregation may know its share and have a standard to measure up to.

The announced goal for co-operating churches are:

- "1. One new follower of Christ annually for every eight members.
- "2. One minister or missionary produced from its membership during the five-year period.
- "3. One of its young people in college for every one hundred members or major fraction thereof.
- "4. Gifts by individuals (in addition

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Considerable interest has been aroused in the proposed new water bond issue. The city commissioners have been quietly working out the detailed plans for the new system which is proposed to supply the city all the water necessary for many years to come.

While it is generally understood and admitted by those in authority that the new system will necessarily raise the tax rate a few cents on the one hundred dollars of taxable property, yet with this increase the city will have a moderate tax in comparison with other cities of the same size. With the new system in operation the city will be in a position to sell considerable more water and it is estimated that the present revenue will be increased at least thirty per cent, the first year, with new business. It is reasonable to suppose that the present patrons of water will under normal conditions use an increased supply in the summer.

It will be remembered that three seasons ago a dry spell occurred in this section. The city's water supply became in a precarious condition. The supply was very limited and for some reason, thought by many not to have been the water, a large number of summer visitors left the city for fear of an epidemic of sickness. This proved a heavy loss to the boarding house people as well as the business houses. A water system bond issue for \$150,000 at that time would have no doubt been carried by an overwhelming majority, had it been proposed.

There are a very few citizens just now who have expressed themselves not in favor of a new water system which would cost the city in the neighborhood of \$150,000. They admit that the city needs more water, particularly in the summer; but they are proposing less expensive remedies in a limited supply of water to last the city for the next five or six years.

Some have figured the interest on the bonds proposed at about \$9,000 per year. Water works bonds are said to be ready sellers on the market and it is thought that they can be sold for about 5-1-2 per cent which would make \$8,250 interest.

The present revenue of the water system is in the neighborhood of \$5,000. This with a new system will be increased considerably.

Whether the city is to have a new system will be left to the people. It is understood that a majority of the board of commissioners are in favor of the issue. Some of the members have been against any increase of the water system in the past, but they are now for it.

Until the official detailed report of Engineer Gilbert C. White is made it would be mere speculation for a citizen to say exactly what the new proposed system calls for.

TO FIGHT INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES.

New Commodity Schedule From North Carolina to Southeast Objectionable

North Carolina will make a vigorous fight to have suspended at the earliest possible moment the increase in freight rates in North Carolina which went into effect Saturday. Governor Craig in a statement declared that he could see no good reason for an increase of freight rates at this time in the South. The railroads, he pointed out in his statement, have all been doing a good business and cannot in reason ask at this time for increases.

The rates seem to have been "slipped over." The State Corporation Commission did not get a copy of them until about Dec. 10, too late to make any sort of effective resistance. The Interstate Commerce Commission, however, says its refusal to suspend the rates does not mean that it approves them and intimates that it will investigate the reasonableness of the new rates.

The new rate schedule affects rates from practically all points or origin in this State to all points in Southwestern territory (including Mississippi Valley territory). Commodity tariffs under which the bulk of the traffic moves from North Carolina to the southeast are not affected.

None of the increases apply to rates inbound from the west which were the subject of compromise effective June 20, 1914. Still there is enough objection to the new rates to make it certain that North Carolina will make a strong fight to have them so amended that North Carolina shippers will not suffer.

As to the merchant who thinks that advertising would not make his store more prosperous—perhaps he is right. But it would be wisdom on your part to walk past that store rather hurriedly.